## REMARKS

The present invention is directed to a high pressure discharge lamp which allows a discharge to be initiated with a fairly low high-voltage pulse. For example, the present invention utilizes a reference plane X1 (1st reference plane) which is positioned at a section having a greatest curvature of an inner surface of a light emitting part at a base portion of an electrode nearer a first sealing part. The present invention also utilizes a reference plane Y (2nd reference plane) parallel to the reference plane X1 and which is about 5 mm from the reference plane X1 (1st reference plane), a plane Z (3rd reference plane) which is parallel to the reference X1 and which passes through the tip of the electrode 5. Within the areas defined by the reference planes Y and Z, a closed loop enclosing light emitting part 1 or first sealing part 2 does not exist. (Pg. 11, ln. 19 - Pg. 12, ln. 9) By not having the closed loop between the reference planes Y and Z, the interference with the high-frequency magnetic field B generated by the high-frequency current flowing to the lead portion of the proximity conductor 110 is reduced. (Pg. 17, Ins. 8 -16) This allows the hi-frequency magnetic field B to cause the electrons within the discharge space 12 to become more animated and allow a discharge to be initiated with a fairly low highvoltage pulse. (Pg. 17, ln. 8 – Pg. 18, ln. 4)

The Office Action on Page 3 rejected Claims 1, 4, and 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being anticipated by *Honda et al.* (U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2001/0003411).

[T]he dispositive question regarding anticipation is whether one skilled in the art would reasonably understand or infer from the prior art reference's teaching that every claim [limitation] was disclosed in that single reference.

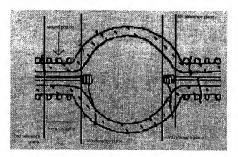
Dayco Prods., Inc. v. Total Containment, Inc., F.3d 1358, 1368 (Fed. Cir. 2003).

Honda does not teach or suggest

[T]he wound portion and the lead portion are without a closed loop within the range between the 2<sup>nd</sup> reference plane and the 3<sup>rd</sup> reference plane.

Honda is directed to a light emitting bulb having a discharge medium in a lighttransmissive ceramic discharge enclosure with a first metallic coil wound on the outside surface of at least one of the small-diameter portions through which the first electrode is inserted and that is coupled to have the same potential as the second electrode.

The Office Action on page 6 cites to the 1st reference plane as shown below:

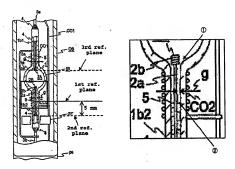


However, Claim 1 as amended indicates that the 1st reference plane is

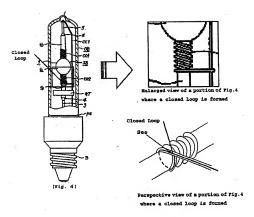
[L]ying orthogonal to a bulb longitudinal direction and including an end of the discharge space positioned at a section, having a greatest curvature, of an inner surface of the light emitting part at a base portion of the electrode nearer the first sealing part.

Since, there is a gap g between the small-diameter cylinder 1b and the first and the second electrodes 2A and 2B, the portion of the small-diameter cylinder 1b which includes the gap g is part of the discharge space in *Honda*. (¶ 0163) When including the portion of the small-diameter cylinder 1b which includes the gap g, the section in *Honda* having the greatest

curvature, which defines the 1<sup>st</sup> reference plane, is not at the position disclosed in the Office Action on Page 6 (and indicated by the #1), but at the portion of the small-diameter cylinder 1b which includes the gap g as shown below (and indicated by the #2):



Based on the position of the 1<sup>st</sup> reference plane shown above, the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, and 4<sup>th</sup> reference planes can also be seen. With the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> reference planes of *Honda*, a closed loop is formed between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> reference plane at the end of the metallic coil extending to the junction conductor CC1 (as indicated by the arrow in the attached drawing). This is illustrated in FIG. 4 of *Honda*, as shown below:



The closed loop generates a magnetic field that offsets a high-frequency magnetic field and directly affects the discharge space. Thus, by having a closed loop between the 2<sup>nd</sup> reference plane and the 3<sup>rd</sup> reference plane, the breakdown voltage is not lowered in *Honda*. As can be appreciated, *Honda* does not teach the features of the present invention.

Furthermore, *Danno* also does not remedy the deficiencies of *Honda* as there is no indication that it teaches the features of the present invention.

In contrast, in the present invention, there is no closed loop between the 2<sup>nd</sup> reference plane (plane Y) and the 3<sup>rd</sup> reference plane (plane Z). (FIG. 1) Since the magnetic field that offsets high-frequency magnetic field and directly affects the discharge space is not between the 2<sup>nd</sup> reference plane and the 3<sup>rd</sup> reference plane, it does not prevent the lowering of the breakdown voltage.

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The Office Action on Page 6 rejected Claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious over *Honda* in view of *Danno et al.* (JP 58198327). The Office Action on Page 6 also rejected Claims 8 – 11 and 13 – 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious over *Honda*.

Dependent Claims 3, 4, 8-11, 13, and 14 depend from and further define independent Claim 1 and are thus allowable, too.

If the Examiner believes a telephone interview will assist in the prosecution of this case, the undersigned attorney can be contacted at the listed phone number.

Very truly yours,

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